

Comparison of Events

1984 - 2024

Year 1982:

- The Independence Front + FNCS overthrow the majority in the Territorial Assembly and form the new Governing Council, causing tensions.
- To protest, loyalists took to the streets and invaded the Territorial Assembly before being pushed back by the police.

Year 1983:

- death of 2 gendarmes
- Problem raised by the independence supporters in Nainville les Roches concerning the question of the electoral body defined for the self-determination referendum planned for 1989.

Year 1984:

- sending young independence fighters to Libya for military training
- radicalization of the independentists
- E. Machoro breaks a ballot box during a poll
- dams erected
- Numerous clashes
- Clashes throughout the Territory as well as in the Loyalty Islands
- 1st civilian death
- Gendarmeries attacked and then occupied
- death of a farmer
- independence clashes with the GIGN

Year 2019:

- The Oceanian Awakening joins its voices to those of the independence parties and allows the appointment of an independence supporter to the post of President of the Congress, renewed until 2024, and to that of President of the Government in 2021, still in place in 2024.

Year 2024:

Month of March:

- Loyalists took to the streets and demonstrated in front of Congress, protected by law enforcement, against government policy and demanding a thaw in the electoral process. The Loyalist president went so far as to say that she would create «disarray» in the country and that the separatists were illegitimate in their power to govern.

Month of April:

- Rapprochement between the independence movement and Azerbaijan with the sending of elected officials and the signing of a memorandum with a view to cooperation aimed at fighting against French colonialism.

Month of May:

- The French Parliament voted on the law enacting the thawing of the electoral body, considered as a forced passage by the State and its Loyalist allies by the Independentists demonstrating against this reform since November 2023 and having obtained from the Caledonian Congress a resolution for its withdrawal.
- start of the uprising. 9,000 young Kanaks were identified as rioters, mainly in the Greater Noumea area.- barrages dressés
- Numerous clashes leave nearly 300 law enforcement officers injured
- death of 2 gendarmes and 4 rioters
- death of a civilian trying to force a roadblock in the commune of Kaala-Gomen.

Comparison of Events 1984 - 2024 (continued)

Year 1984 (continued):

- first deaths among the Kanaks
- Sending nearly 6,500 men to the police force
- the army is displayed in town
- logic of the two pro-independence and non-independence blocs persist and strengthen
- Warship resupplies the north of the island
- Call for the lifting of the blockades by all elected officials, even if they persist
- Constitution of the Provisional Government of Kanaky (GPK) and its flag

Year 1985:

- The Haussaire's proposal for an independent status
- an association to resolve the crisis, rejected by both political camps in New Caledonia, both loyalists and pro-independence supporters.
- The loyalists' proposal for a federal status
- Death of the young European TUAL
- Fires on pro-independence property
- Death of E. Machoro
- Boycott of the colonial school by separatists
- Establishment of a curfew and a state of emergency by the State
- Surprise arrival in the territory of President F. Mitterand for 24 hours.
- New political status (Fabius-Pisani) established in rejection of the proposal for independence-association. This status grants greater autonomy to the territory.
- The situation appears to be returning to calm.

Year 1986:

- Political change at the national level with the return to power of the right. First cohabitation government
- Hardening of the national government's right-wing stance toward the separatists with the PONS status.

Year 2024:

Month of May (continued):

- Clashes with the GIGN and the RAID in the St-Louis tribal area and the Rivière-Salée neighborhood
- Roadblocks spread into the bush and some isolated damage occurred in the Loyalty Islands
- Gendarmeries in Hienghène, Maré, Pouébo, St Michel, and Ile des Pins targeted
- Mutiny in the Camp-Est prison and the taking of three guards hostage, freed by the RAID
- Several hundred businesses, shops, schools, and homes were vandalized or even burned. The damage was estimated at €1 billion, or 120 billion XPF.
- State of emergency and curfew declared by the government.
- Deployment of the army to secure ports and airports. Airlift between two airports established.
- Transport of law enforcement and firefighters from mainland France and overseas territories, providing between 3,000 and 4,000 law enforcement personnel.
- 60 tons of food and medicine sent to the north of the island via the military ship Entrecasteaux
- Arrival of President Macron in the territory for 24 hours.

Month of June:

- About a hundred youths blocked access to Houaïlou town hall and prevented voting in the first round of the legislative elections in the commune. A stolen mining vehicle was used as a car ramming the gendarmerie barracks.
- Heavy equipment (armored vehicles, helicopters) was transported by Antonov.
- Pro-independence activists want to unilaterally declare the independence of New Caledonia by September 24, 2025.
- Arson attack on the house of independence activist V. Tutugoro
- Arrest of several CCAT independence leaders accused of organizing the riots and their transfer to mainland France

Comparison of Events

1984 - 2024 (continued II)

Year 1986 (continued):

- Return of Caledonian powers to the French state
- State aid for economic recovery
- Increased tensions between the state and the separatists, particularly due to the release of militiamen
- Separatists seek and obtain support from the Pacific Islands Forum and the so-called Non-Aligned Movement
- Separatists also seek and obtain support from the UN

Year 1987:

- Military surveillance of the tribes by mobile patrol units
- Boycott by separatists of the Pacific Games held in Nouméa. Clashes even took place during the Games between law enforcement and separatists.
- Visit by Prime Minister J. Chirac, who announced his desire to establish autonomy for the territory with representation of customary power
- Tensions rose following the arrest of separatists and the death of a young Kanak at the St-Louis tribe by law enforcement
- Draft constitution for Kanaky submitted to the UN, but some countries did not support the separatists.

Year 1988:

- Tensions between pro-independence supporters and loyalists increase, as do tensions with the state due to mobile patrols
- Ten gendarmes are taken hostage in Poindimié and then released
- The total number of law enforcement personnel reaches nearly 9,000 across the territory

Year 2024:

Month of June (continued):

- Dissolution of the National Assembly by the President of the Republic.
- Early legislative elections lead to the appointment of a Loyalist MP and a pro-independence MP, as do the senators.
- Increase in mortality due to lack of access to healthcare.
- Beginning of state aid to support the New Caledonian economy.
- Announcement by pro-independence supporters of upcoming negotiations with non-aligned countries and the BRICS.
- Military surveillance of working-class neighborhoods by mobile patrol units.

Mois de Juillet:

- Announcement by the Pacific Islands Forum of a mission to New Caledonia for August.
- Death of a Kanak in the St-Louis tribe following a GIGN retaliatory shot.
- reiteration by the separatists with a view to lifting the roadblocks and ending the conflict of the following 4 conditions: appointment of a mediator in NC, withdrawal of law enforcement from the territory, abandonment of the law on the thawing of the electoral body and release and return to the country of the «political prisoners» incarcerated in mainland France.
- Partial assessment of ongoing atrocities:
 - 200 homes ransacked or destroyed,
 - 700 to 900 businesses affected,
 - 600 vehicles burned,
 - 7,000 to 20,000 jobs destroyed, 10,000 unemployed,
 - 4 places of worship burned,
 - 10 deaths,
 - 486 police officers and gendarmes injured,
 - 265 billion XPF in damages,
 - 25 schools damaged or destroyed,
 - 21 medical practices, 6 pharmacies, 2 laboratories, 4 dental practices, 2 dialysis centers damaged or destroyed

Comparison of Events 1984 - 2024 (continued III)

Year 1988 (continued) :

- Faced with candidate Lafleur's plan to reorganize New Caledonia during the legislative elections, J.M. Tjibaou declared his absolute opposition to any planned partition of the country, with the plan to divide it into two parts: white and black.
- Gendarmes taken hostage again in Ouvéa. Three conditions for their release: appointment of a mediator in New Caledonia, withdrawal of law enforcement from the territory, and cancellation of regional elections.
- Military operation «Victor» enacted by state authorities to free the hostages. Results: 19 Kanaks and 2 gendarmes killed.
- 29 people arrested by the state and transferred to mainland France were released six months later via an amnesty law.
- The Ouvéa conflict culminated in the Matignon-Oudinot Peace Accords, which provided for the establishment of a federal administrative organization and territorial development for New Caledonia. These accords also provided for the antagonists to meet again in 10 years, in 1998, to review the situation.
- End of the events
- Partial assessment of the events:
 - 60 buildings and houses burned,
 - 100 huts burned,
 - 200 stores destroyed,
 - 2 or 3 helicopters shot down,
 - 5 billion CFP francs in damage,
 - 2,000 to 3,000 refugees in Nouméa,
 - 80 deaths,
 - 150 to 250 seriously injured,
 - and 25 rapes.

Year 1989:

- Assassination of the two independence leaders J.M Tjibaou and Y. Yeiwéné killed in Ouvéa by another independence activist who wanted to continue the fight for independence.

Year 2024:

Month of August: